

D'YACHKOVSKIY, F.S.; YAROVITSKIY, P.A.; BYSTROV, V.F.

NMR study of the catalytic system $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2 + Al(CH_3)_2Cl$.
Vysokom. soed. 6 no.4:659-661 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Bruklinskiy politekhnicheskii institut, Soyedinennyye
Shtaty Ameriki, i Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, F.S.

Electrodialysis method of investigating the homogeneous catalytic
system $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2 + Al(C_2H_5)_2Cl$. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:114-115
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

GRIGORYAN, E.A.; D'YACHKOVSKIY, F.S.; SHILOV, A.Yo.

Polymerization of deuterioethylene on the homogeneous catalytic
system $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2 + Al(CH_3)_2Cl$. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:145-149
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, S. I., KNIS, A. G., DUMANSKIY, A. V., and BUNTIN, A. P.

"Complex formation as the preliminary stage in the Synthesis of Colloidal Particles," ZhKhO, 58, 326, 1926; Trudy k-vo Mendelyevskogo Ob'yezda, Koll-Z, 38, 208, 1926.

D'YACHKOVSKIY, S. I., and DUMANSKIY, A. V.

"Synthesis and Properties of Colloidal Molybdic Acid," ZhKhKhO, 58, 630, 1926.

DYACHKOVSKIY, S. I., and DUFANSKIY, A. V.

"Tartaric Acid Method for the Synthesis of Electronegative Sols, 5.
Physico-Chemical Properties of Tartaric Acid of Wolframite Colloids,"
ZhKhO, 60, 933, 1928.

CA

2

Stability factors in colloid systems. S. I. D'YACHKOVSKII, *J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.* 61, 423-40 (1929). - Two criteria of stability were assumed: (1) const. values of Brownian movement, elec. cond. and other physicochem. properties, (2) resistance to the action of electrolytes. To det. the factors to which hydrophobic sols and suspensions owe their stability, tungstic acid and hydrated Fe_2O_3 sols were chosen as examples of the former. To 50-cc. portions of $N Na_2WO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ soln. was added $N HCl$ in such amounts that a series of polymers $Na_2O(WO_3)_n \cdot Na_2O(WO_3)_m$ resulted, in which pH decreased from 7.55 to 5.44. $Na_2O(WO_3)_1 \cdot Na_2O(WO_3)_2$ solns. were optically clear. $Na_2O(WO_3)_1$ and $Na_2O(WO_3)_2$ exhibited the Tyndall cone when viewed through an ultramicroscope. KCl (0.1 N) had no effect. Part of the dissolved complex sepd. in cryst. form after a week's standing. When 0.1 $N HCl$ was used to neutralize Na tungstate soln., no crystal was observed. The addn. to Na tungstate soln. of $N HCl$ calcd. for $Na_2O(WO_3)_2$ resulted in immediate opalescence followed by pptn.; the pH of the resulting mixt. was less than 1. The ppt. redissolved when dialyzed for 24 hrs. forming an opalescent suspension which was partly coagulated by 0.1 $N KCl$. After 3 days' dialysis, the resulting sol was perfectly transparent, although it showed the Tyndall cone under the ultramicroscope. KCl had no effect. The opalescent suspension was ultrafiltered, the portion of the dispersed phase retained on the filter consisted of H_2WO_4 and traces of Na . The stability of tungstic acid sols thus depends on the presence of H and Na ions and

on chem. factors such as hydration. The equil. is reached when the hydration process completes itself, whereupon the sol becomes chem. stable and resistant toward electrolytes; at the same time, the elec. double layer acquires greater influence on the stability. The removal of Na and H ions transforms the sol into a suspension. Such suspensions were prepd. by adding an excess of strong HNO_3 to 1 $N Na$ tungstate, allowing the ppt. to settle and decanting off the supernatant liquid. The concn. of HNO_3 in the supernatant soln. was detd. after each decantation. Opalescence persisted after the 15th decantation, while after the 19th the ppt. remained in dispersion with the exception of a slight residue. The velocity of sedimentation equaled 7×10^{-6} cm./sec. at the beginning of the expt. and 1.8×10^{-6} toward its end. The pH and I p. depression of both the suspension and the intermicellar liquid (ultrafiltrate) were measured.

OVER

Cataphoretic velocity and density of the particles are also given. The radius of the particles was calculated from Stokes' law to be about 2μ . The expt. was repeated, the particles were calc'd. from Stokes' law to be about 2μ . The expt. was repeated, the concn. of HNO_3 , H_2WO_4 , sp. cond. and total solid content being det'd. this time. The density of the dispersed phase plotted against the concn. of the suspension passes through several sharp min. and max. corresponding to the various stages of hydration of colloid particles. The ρ_{25} of the intermicellar liquid reaches its max. value at the point where stable suspensions begin to result; electrophoretic measurements indicate also that the double layer p. d. is const. from this point on. Stable suspensions are formed when the concn. of molecularly dissolved H_2WO_4 exceeds that of HNO_3 . The const. value of the double layer potential, i. e., the electrostatic stability factor of the suspension, is the result of chem. equil. Colloid Fe_2O_3 was chosen as an example of an electro-posit. sol, the influence of dialysis on its stability being studied in detail. The sol (prepd. from 5% FeCl_3 and 1 N Na_2CO_3) coagulated on shaking after 121 days and after 150 days was transformed into a gel. By shaking the gel with water a yellowish sol was obtained contg. 1.8 g. Fe_2O_3 per l.; 0.1 N KCl coagulated this sol in 6 hrs. The decrease in stability on prolonged dialysis is due to a chem. change, i. e., removal of Cl from the micelle. To obtain a Cl -free suspension, FeCl_3 soln. was treated with aq. NH_4OH and the ppt. washed 20 times by decantation. The suspension contained 0.72 g. Fe_2O_3 per l., had ρ_{25} 8.10, sp. cond. 1.95×10^{-4} , migration velocity of 1.20×10^{-4} cm. per sec. and sedimentation velocity of 2.76×10^{-6} cm. per sec.; 0.1 N KCl required 24 hrs. and 0.1 N K_2SO_4 1 hr. to bring about pptn. The suspension was evapd., the residue was dissolved in HNO_3 and AgNO_3 added; no ppt. or opalescence (Tyndall cone) was observed. The ultrafiltrate similarly gave a neg. test for Cl ion. The neg. Nessler's test indicated the absence of NH_4 . After 5 more decantations the sp. cond. rose to 4.68×10^{-4} , ρ_{25} changed to 5.4 and cataphoretic velocity to 2.6×10^{-4} cm. per sec.; when treated with 0.1 N K_2SO_4 the suspension coagulated in 1.5 hrs. The time increase in stability is due to hydration of the particles. D. concludes that the stability of colloid systems is the greater, the greater the no. of mol. complexes (micelles) participating in the equil.

BASIL C. SOVENKOFF

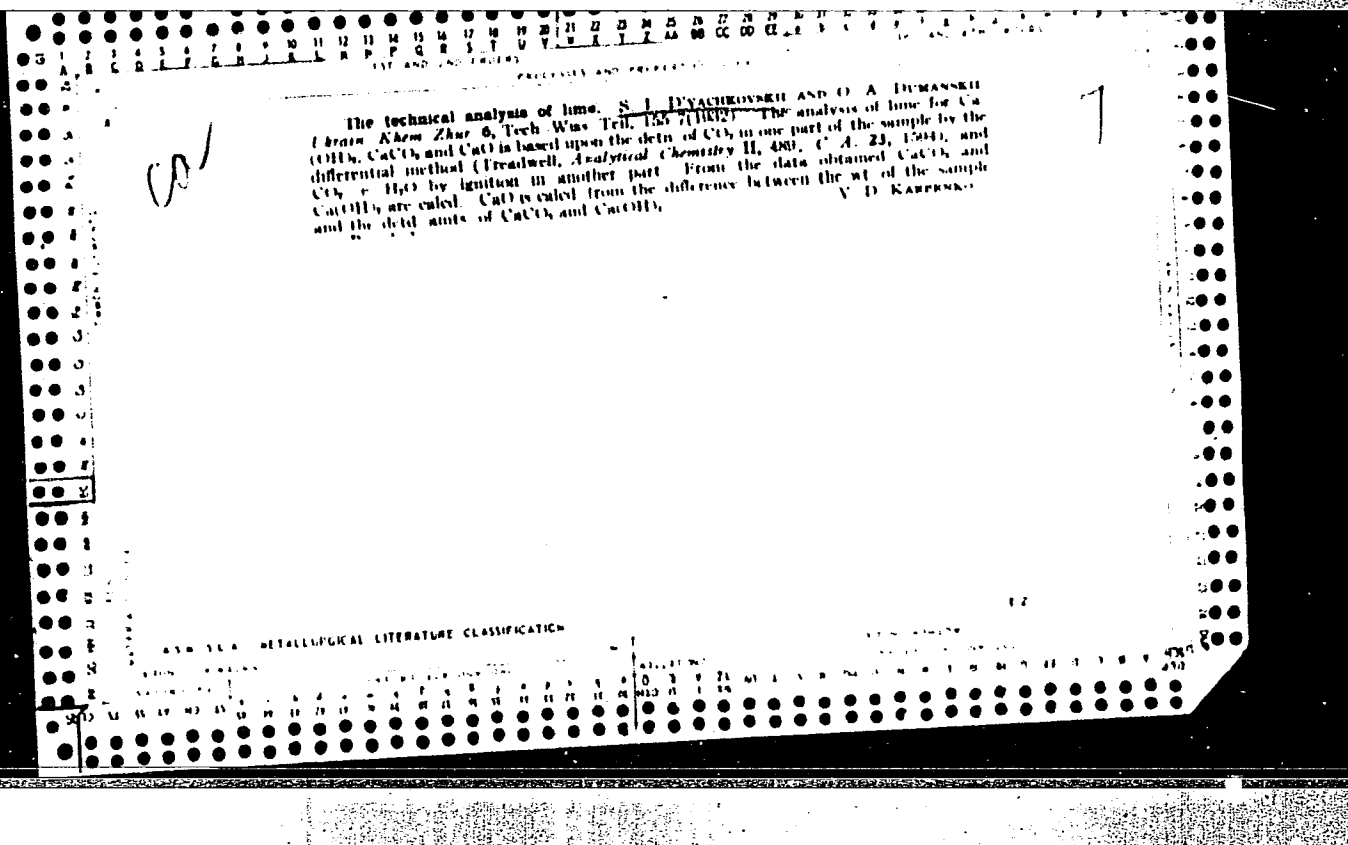
| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p><i>ca</i></p> <p>A study of the stability factors in colloidal systems. S. I. D'YACHKOV-KIL. <i>J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.</i> 62, 763-9(1930); cf. C. A. 24, 100R.—When the colloid state results from polymerization, the stability of the colloid is greater, the greater the no. of intermediate polymers in equil. with it. Expts. with colloidal H_2SiO_3 lend a further support to the above view. The sols were prepd. by adding 150 cc. of 10% Na silicate to 250 cc. <i>N</i> HCl. Undialyzed sols coagulated after 3 days. The analysis of diffusate and dialysate in the dialyzed sols showed that dialysis was accompanied by aggregation into complexes of the general formula $[x(SiO_2 + nH_2O) ySiO_3H]^- + yH^+$. The ratio $Na_2O:SiO_2$ decreases to 1:∞. A sol dialyzed for 3 days was opalescent, contained submicrons and coagulated on freezing to -182°. A sol dialyzed for 20 days (electrolyte-free) showed only a Tyndall cone, was not pptd. by freezing or on addn. of Na_2SO_4 sols. The high cond. and degree of dissoci. (10.1%), calcd. from conductivities at increasing diln., agree with the micellar structure given above. The unstable sols on aging sometimes assume ultramicrocryst. structure evidenced by the appearance of striae and neg. rotation ($\alpha = -0.75^\circ$ to -1.50°). The phenomenon of optical activity "has a definite importance in connection with the genesis of mineral quartz" (cf. Wo. Ostwald, <i>Licht und Farbe in Kolloiden</i>, 1924, pp. 299-8; cf. C. A. 18, 2040). B. SOYNEKOFF</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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CA

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New method for the qualitative analysis of acids. S. I. DYACHKOVSKIY AND T. I. IZARNKO. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim., Khim. Ser.* 1, 81-4 (1931). The method is based upon electrolysis. If a piece of filter paper, moistened with distd. water, is placed between the 2 electrodes of d. c. and the soln. to be analyzed is transferred to this paper, the anions will move to the anode and cations to the cathode. If crystals of the suitable reagents are placed in the path of the anions, the anions with the greatest velocity will reach the crystal before the anions of smallest velocity. The analysis of simple salts, such as Na_2SO_4 , KNO_3 , and NaCl , is based upon the carbonization of the paper by the free acids, H_2SO_4 giving black spot, HNO_3 yellow and HCl grayish brown spot. The paper moistened with a drop of soln. of sulfate will be carbonized at the anode by the concentrated ions of SO_4^{2-} . From the mixts. of salts the following were analyzed: (1) $\text{Na}_2\text{AsO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$; (2) $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + \text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + \text{KCNS} + \text{KI} + \text{KBr}$; (3) $\text{NaCl} + \text{KI} + \text{KBr} + \text{KCN}$. The drop of the mixt. of $\text{Na}_2\text{AsO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ was placed near the cathode and the crystal of AgNO_3 near the anode; the ion AsO_4^{3-} reached the crystal first and the space near it assumed reddish brown-chocolate color according to the reaction $3\text{Ag}^+ + \text{AsO}_4^{3-} = \text{Ag}_3\text{AsO}_4$. Thereupon the ion PO_4^{3-} passed over the spot and the yellow ppt. of Ag_3PO_4 appeared behind the spot. The second mixt. was analyzed in the same way but in the path of the anions there were placed crystals of $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ and FeSO_4 . Under the anode a piece of starch paper was placed and above it was fastened a piece of paper moistened with Shift's reagent. The CNS^- first reached the crystal $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ and around it there appeared a blood-red coloration. Then the ions $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$, $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{3-}$ approached and around the red spot the Prussian blue appeared. The I^- ion colored the starch paper blue and Br^- colored the paper above the anode. The analysis of the third mixt. is described. V. D. KARPENKO



CA

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Electrocapillary method of qualitative analysis. S. I. D'yachkovskii, V. Ustinovskaya and Mitrofanovskii. *Priroda*. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 3, 478 (1933).--A method for detg. ion mobility in filter paper which has been impregnated with gelatin or agar-agar is being developed. If crystals of KI and K_2CrO_4 are placed in the path of Pb^{++} , Ag^+ and Hg^+ ions which are being absorbed by the capillarity of the paper, PbI_2 forms first, then Ag_2CrO_4 and finally Hg_2CrO_4 ; this indicates that the ion mobility of $Pb^{++} > Ag^+ > Hg^+$. W. P. Ericks

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Colloid chemical processes at high temperatures S. I.
D'yachkovskii. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 813-24(1935);
Kolloid-Z. 74, 81-7(1936).--A crit. survey of the behavior
of several colloid systems at high temp. in an autoclave.
Lyophobic colloids (Au, Pt, Ag) show continuous co-
agulation; lyophilic sols lose their electrolytes; Fe(OH)₃,
desolvates and at still higher temp. undergoes a 2nd ther-
mosolvation. A mechanism of this solvation is suggested.
The transition of positively charged colloidal Fe(OH)₃ into
negatively charged was followed. V₂O₅ converts at higher
temp. into a cond. form and HVO₄ crystallizes.

H. M. Stark

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 1180 (20000)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

CP

Uranium colloids. S. I. D'yachkovskii and M. P. Ivanova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 638-42 (1935); cf. C. A. 23, 1713. Two new methods of prepn. were studied. In the first, 2.40 cc. of 0.1 N $\text{UO}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3(\text{NH}_4)\text{CO}_3$ (I) was added to 50 cc. of 0.1 N tartaric acid (II). The mist. contg. 50 cc. of I had max. opalescence and min. viscosity; [a] was max. for mist. contg. 40-60 cc. of I, while a increased with the amt. of I reaching a const. value at 50 cc. This would indicate compds. of U and II. The elec. cond. increased with time when the mists. were kept in the dark. The viscosity, in general, decreased; after 40 days, the mist. contg. 50 cc. of I had the min. viscosity. Exposure of the mists. to light caused rapid decoupp. of the org. compds., as shown by the color change from yellow to brown, cond. decrease, and eventual pptn. after 2 months. The ppts. were peptized by water. Evapn. of freshly prepd. mists. yielded gummy residues. Hence the mists. were lyophilic sols. Another series of mists. was prepd. with UO_2 , II and NaOH as the variable components. Stable sols resulted from small amts. of UO_2 and a slight excess of NaOH. Larger amts. of NaOH caused pptn. This was graphically illustrated by plotting the compn. of the mists. on a triangular diagram. The sols showed a faint Tyndall cone and on evapn. left amorphous sticky residues. Hence the sols were lyophilic. The photosensitivity of the U tartrate compds. is a property common to the org. compds. of radioactive elements. The catalytic effect of light is due to the addnl. energy added by the photons. H. Soyentkoff

117 AND 1180 (20000)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

CP

Uranium colloids. S. I. D'yachkovskii and M. P. Ivanova. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 3, 638-42 (1935); cf. C. A. 23, 1713. Two new methods of prepn. were studied. In the first, 2.40 cc. of 0.1 N $\text{UO}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 3(\text{NH}_4)\text{CO}_3$ (I) was added to 50 cc. of 0.1 N tartaric acid (II). The mist. contg. 50 cc. of I had max. opalescence and min. viscosity; [a] was max. for mist. contg. 40-60 cc. of I, while a increased with the amt. of I reaching a const. value at 50 cc. This would indicate compds. of U and II. The elec. cond. increased with time when the mists. were kept in the dark. The viscosity, in general, decreased; after 40 days, the mist. contg. 50 cc. of I had the min. viscosity. Exposure of the mists. to light caused rapid decoupp. of the org. compds., as shown by the color change from yellow to brown, cond. decrease, and eventual pptn. after 2 months. The ppts. were peptized by water. Evapn. of freshly prepd. mists. yielded gummy residues. Hence the mists. were lyophilic sols. Another series of mists. was prepd. with UO_2 , II and NaOH as the variable components. Stable sols resulted from small amts. of UO_2 and a slight excess of NaOH. Larger amts. of NaOH caused pptn. This was graphically illustrated by plotting the compn. of the mists. on a triangular diagram. The sols showed a faint Tyndall cone and on evapn. left amorphous sticky residues. Hence the sols were lyophilic. The photosensitivity of the U tartrate compds. is a property common to the org. compds. of radioactive elements. The catalytic effect of light is due to the addnl. energy added by the photons. H. Soyentkoff

Theory of electrocapillary method of qualitative analysis. III. S. I. D'yachkovskii, *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 5, 728-30 (1935); *cf. C. A.* 28, 1022. The electrocapillary method of qual. analysis is explained on the basis of the movement of superimposed layers of anions and cations which arrange themselves with respect to the moist filter paper placed between the electrodes. In case of simple dipoles (e. g., NaCl), only electrostatic forces act between the layers. In case of complex heteropolar mols. (e. g., NH_4Cl), chem. forces act in addn. to electrostatic forces.

S. I. Makhovskiy

ASH 55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| COMMON ELEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS | | | | | | | | | |
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| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ca</p> <p>Colloid chemical coatings of metals. S. I. D'yachkov; <i>Colloid J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 3, 169-70 (1937).—Iron and non-alloy steel were well protected against acid corrosion by colloidal coatings of SiO_2 deposited from Na_2SiO_3 of WO_3 and CrO_3 deposited at high temp. D. assumes sur- face alloy formation. F. H. Rathmann</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>Colloid chemistry of high temperatures. III. Adsorbent properties of thermally desolvated clays. S. I. Dyachkovskii and A. Ya. Gurvich. <i>Colloid J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 5, 324-5 (1963); cf. C. A. 31, 4552^o.—After being heated to 1000° clay adsorbs more water vapor and less fuchsin and methylene blue. After being heated to 150° it takes up less H₂O, vapor and more fuchsin and methylene blue than untreated clay. J. J. Bikerman</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| A 11.11.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.11.1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Colloidochemical hydrolysis of proteins III S. I. D'yachkovskii, G. V. Lumanovskaya and I. B. Rabinovich. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 601-15(1969); cf. C. A. 29, 4033¹.—An aq. solu. of egg albumin was repeatedly shaken with Et₂O and the emulsion sepd.; the "ether fraction" contained 40% of the albumin taken. In an analogous way a "benzene fraction" contg. 7% of the initial protein was obtained. The same treatment was also applied to casein. Different fractions gave different color reactions. Conductometric titration showed that both expts. bound 2.2 times as much HCl as the native albumin. The loss of wt. on heating is different for the native albumin and the expts. J. I. Dukeman

ASH 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MA

6

*A Method for Determining the Thickness of Electrodeposited Films. (A Preliminary Report.) S. I. D'yachkovskiy (*Sci. Rep. Acad. Sci. USSR*, 1970, (7), 113-118; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1970, (6), 117; *Chem. Abstr.*, 1971, 37, 8585). [In Russian]. Zinc-coated metal is placed in NH_4SO_4 and the quantity of zinc dissolved is determined by the increase in conductivity of the solution measured by a Wheatstone bridge calibrated by determining the conductivity of standard mixtures of H_2SO_4 and sulphate solutions. The thickness of nickel and chromium films cannot be determined by this method, owing to their passivity. The thickness of films on objects which cannot be immersed in a vessel for determination of the electric conductivity is determined in a special tube with sealed-in platinum electrodes. The tube is filled with the electrolyte and the open end of the tube is brought into contact with the object to be examined. The electrolyte does not flow out of the tube, since its diameter is only 0.5 mm.

1940

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDER | | 3RD AND 4TH ORDER | |
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| PROFILES AND PROPERTIES INDEX | | | |
| CA | | 2 | |
| <p>The determination of ionic migration velocity in agar-agar. I. S. J. D'yachkovskii and V. Ya Dudorov. <i>Colloid. J.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 6, 333-40(1940).—The velocity of movement of K and Ca ions in agar-agar was measured. At the first moment, the ions were adsorbed by the substance of the gel, but were desorbed after application of an elec. field. Therefore, the abs. velocity of ions in gels must be lower than calcd. from elec. cond. (because of adsorption). A. A. Podgorny</p> | | | |
| ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION | | | |
| FROM SYMBOL | | FROM SYMBOL | |
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COMMON ELEMENTS

Qualitative analysis by the method of capillary elec-
trolysis. S. I. Dyachkovskii and A. F. Orlenko. *J.*
Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 10, 82-88(1940). Full details
are given for the detection of some 26 cations by the
method previously described (*C. A.* 26, 48). The appli-
cation of known reactions and procedures in several modi-
fications are discussed. Party references. C. Blane

ASB-56.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 4TH INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

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The hydrates of the oxide of chromium. II. S. I. D'yachkovskii and V. M. Olsnerov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 11, 371-2 (1941); cf. *C. A.* 34, 7199. — The object of the expts. was to find the temp. of transformation of the amorphous hydrate $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ into a cryst. form. When the hydrate was heated to 800° no crystal structure was detected by means of x-rays. This may have been due to (1) the presence of some chemically bound water ($2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$), or (2) the fact that Fe antecathodes were used instead of Cr antecathodes. In another series of expts. solns. of $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (recrystd. several times) were heated to 60°, mixed with the same amt. of HCl (d. 1.19) and reduced with a mixt. of 32% formalin and concd. HCl. The CrCl_3 soln. was pptd. with NH_4OH , the residue carefully washed free of NH_4OH , dried to const. wt. at 100° and sifted. The compn. of the resulting hydrate was $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Half-g. samples of the air-dried substance were heated to const. wt. at a definite temp. and the amt. of water was detd. from the loss in wt. After heating to 350, 400, 450, 500, 550 and 600° the prepn. was examd. with x-rays by the following method: A 0.2-mm. glass capillary (or a thin silk thread) was washed carefully with alc. and ether, covered with a thin

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layer of zapon lacquer, immersed in the Cr_2O_3 powder and rolled between 2 glass plates. The product was again covered with a layer of zapon lacquer to prevent the absorption of moisture from the air and examd. with x-rays in a Siegbahn-Haddling tube with Cr antecathode. The time of the exposure was 40 hrs. Diffraction patterns were obtained after the loss of the last traces of the chemically bound water. The temp. of the transformation of the amorphous state into the cryst. state is near 600°. The lattice const. of Cr_2O_3 is 5.34 Å. The hydrate of Cr_2O_3 exists only in the colloidal (amorphous) state and Cr_2O_3 exists in a distinctly cryst. state. W. R. Hemm

CA

Acceleration of the formation of rhythmic precipitates in gelatin by an electric field. S. I. D'yachkovskii (Univ. Gor'ki). *Kolloid. Zhur.* 12, 112-13 (1950).—Formation of rings in gelatin contg. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, $(NH_4)_2S$, dimethylglyoxime, and again $(NH_4)_2S$, resp., and covered with solns. of Fe^{+++} , Fe^{++} , Co^{++} , Ni^{++} , and Cd^{++} , resp., is accelerated when an elec. field drives the metal ion into the gelatin. The rate of movement increases from Cd^{++} to Fe^{+++} . J. J. Blakeman

9(4)
AUTHORS: Vesnovskiy, D.K., Dyachuk, A.F., and Serbulenko, M.G. SOV/142-58-6-18/20

TITLE: News in Brief (Kratkiye soobshcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 741-742 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Transistorized Automatic Instruments for Control of Signal Lighting (Poluprovodnikovyye avtomaticheskiye pribory dlya upravleniya signal'nykh osveshcheniyem). The item briefly describes two apparatuses for automatic control of both constant and flashing signal lights, designed around transistors. The first unit is intended for automatically switching on signal lamps at night - and off by day - and consists of a photoresistance unit (FS-K1) and four transistors (two P2Bs, a P3A and P3B), and the signal lamp. A 3-stage DC amplifier has a current amplification factor of 60 db. Efficiency of the unit as a whole is 85-90%. The second unit is intended to switch a flashing signal on and off at a

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News in Brief

SOV/142-58-6-18/20

given frequency, and shut the lamp off in daylight, and consists of a multivibrator using 2 P1B transistors, a DC amplifier with a P3A and P3B units and a current amplification factor of 40 db, and the signal lamp. An FS-K1 photoresistance is set to stop the multivibrator when illuminated by daylight. The unit consumes about 0.2 amp when the lamp is burning, and about 10 ma by day or between flashes. Overall efficiency is 85-90%. Average current consumption with a flashing frequency of 0.33 imp/sec and a duty cycle of 0.33 is about 75 ma. The authors claim dependability, long service, and economy for these devices. A.F. Gorodetskiy aided in this work. This article was recommended by the Tomsk ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni politekhnicheskiiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (The Tomsk Order of the Red Banner of Labor Polytechnic Institute imeni S.M. Kirov). There are 2 circuit diagrams.

SUBMITTED:
Card 2/2

June 5, 1958

REPIN, N.N.; D'YACHUK, A.I.; PORTNOV, V.I.

Effect of a pressure increase produced by the natural separation
of the components of two- and three-phase mixtures in a closed
system. Neft. khoz. 41 no.3:43-44 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:11)

D'YACHUK, D.I., inzhener, prepodavatel'.

School excursions to study an industry in its over-all technological aspects. Politekh. obuch. no.10:24-29 0 '57. (MLBA 10:9)

1. Verkhnyachskaya srednyaya shkola Cherkasskoy oblasti.
(School excursions) (Technical education)

D'YACHUK, D.N.

D'YACHUK, D.N.

Problems in mechanics with practical applications. Fiz. v shkole
14 no.4:75 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Shkola rabochey molodeshi, Verkhnyachka Cherkasskoy obl.
(Mechanics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

D'YACHUK, D.N.

D'YACHUK, D.N. (Verkhnyachka, Cherkasskoy obl.).

Field trip for the demonstration of locomotives. Fiz. v shkole
15 no.1:58-59 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Locomotives--Study and teaching)

D'YACHUK, D. N.

AUTHOR: D'yachuk, D.N.

47-5-13/16

TITLE: The Connection Between Physics Teaching and Workshop and Practical Training (Svyaz' prepodavaniya fiziki s zanyatiyami v masterskikh i praktikumami)

PERIODICAL: Fizika v Shkole, September-October 1957, No 5, pp 85-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author stresses that in the course of practical work it is necessary to stimulate the student's thoughts so as to associate his skill and work with his knowledge of physics. For this purpose he quotes a number of examples. The next section deals with the physics instruction and its relation to practical training in electrical engineering. It contains a few practical suggestions. The last section points to the connection between the physics course and practical training in mechanical and electrical engineering. The article contains 2 drawings.

ASSOCIATION: Verkhnyachskaya High School, Cherkassy Oblast' (Verkhnyachskaya srednyaya shkola, Cherkasskaya oblast')

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

D'YACHUK, D.N.

Excursion to see grain cleaning and sorting machines. Fiz.
v shkole 23 no.4:91-92 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Verkhnyachskaya srednyaya shkola Cherkasskoy oblasti.

BELYKH, D.P., kand. ist. nauk; VALYULIS, I.A.; GOTSKIY, M.V., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya [deceased]; DIYACHUK, I.L., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; KALMYKOV, F.A., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; KREMS, A.K., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; KOLOTOV, N.A., dots.; PETRENKO, S.A.; RASKATOV, A.S.; FISHER, Ye.L.; DVORNAYK, B.M., otv. red.; LEVITSKIY, V.L., red.; LYUTIKOV, V.K.; MALAKHOV, N.N., red.; POL', P.A., red.; RASKATOV, A.S., red.; CHICHVARKHIN, V.S., red.; RADOSTIN, V.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[History of Far Eastern Steamship Lines] Istorii dal'nevostochnogo parokhodstva; ocherki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 263 p. (MIRA15:11)
(Soviet Far East—Merchant marine)

DYACHUN, Z.I.

New models of upholstered convertible furniture. Bum. 1 der.
prom. no.4:20-22 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. L'vovskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

NODEL'MAN, V.M.; DYACHUN, Z.I.

Functional requirements of chair design. Der. prom. 12 no.10:
13-14 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. L'vovskiy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut legkoy
promyshlennosti.

HABCZYNSKA, Danuta; DYACZYNSKA, Anna

Testicular mesothelioma. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.25:961-962
15 Je'64

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej
w Zabrze (kierownik : prof. dr. Witold Niepolomski) i z II
Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze (kierow-
nik: prof. dr. Jozef Gasinski).

DYACZYNSKA, Anna; TOBIK, Stanislaw

Median incision in biliary interventions. Pol. przegl. chir.
36 no.8:1029-1031 Ag '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Sl. Akademii Medycznej w Zabrze
(Kierownik: prof. dr J. Gasinski).

DYADASHEV, A.D.

GARAYEV, A.I.; GUSEYNOV, G.A.; DYADASHEV, A.D.

Part of the vegetative nervous system in unconditioned interoceptive exchange reflexes from the stomach [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR no.9:121-131 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(STOMACH--INNERVATION) (NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC) (BLOOD SUGAR)

Д'ЯДЧЕНКО, Б. А.

Dyadchenko, B. A.

27965

Modifikatsiya sposoba tamponady zadnikh ogdyelov nosa I nosoglotki ((Garmonikoy)).
Vestnik otorinolaringologii, 1949, No. 4, s. 64-65.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

DYADCHENKO, G.G.

Finite groups factorizable by two factors. Uch. zap. Kab.-Bal.
gos. un. no.17:12-13 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

DYADCHENKO, M. G.

Findings of Accessor Barite in Krivorozh Geologichniy Zh., 13, No 3, 1953, 82-84
(Ukrainian)

The discovery of accessor barite in the Ukrainian crystalline massif is of great interest for mineralogists. One of the first to note the appearance of barite in this region was I. D. Tsarovskiy (Mineralogicheskiy sbornik L'vovskogo geologicheskogo obshchestva, No 3, 1949). The new finds are described in detail. (RZhGeol, No 1, 1954)

SO: W-31128, 11 Jan 55

~~DYADCHENKO, M. G.~~

USSR/Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/51

Authors : Dyadchenko, M. G., and Khatuntseva, A. Ya.

Title : The genesis of glauconite

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 151-153, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : Facts are presented proving that glauconite (amorphous iron, potassium, aluminum, magnesium, calcium silicate) is not only of sea origin but can also be found in the hypergenesis zone among continental deposits. The chemical analysis of glauconite obtained from gravel of crystalline rocks is listed. Three USSR references (1949-1954). Table.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr-SSR, Institute of Geological Sciences

Presented by : Academician A. G. Betekhtin, December 15, 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9"

Д. А. ДУДЧЕНКО, И. Г.
USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61322

Author: Dyadchenko, M. G., Khatuntseva, A. Ya.

Institution: None

Title: Instances of Glauconite Formation Under Continental Conditions

Original

Periodical: Zap. Vses. mineral. o-va, 1956, 85, No 1, 49-57

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61322

Abstract: in composition to glauconite, occurred under definite conditions depending on pH, oxygen potential and decomposition products of organic substances.

Card 2/2

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 14, 1958, No 63022

Author : Dyadchenko, M.G.

Inst : Inst. of Geological Sciences, A.S. UkrSSR.

Title : The Mineralogical Composition of Loess Varieties in
the Ukraine SSR

Orig Pub: Tr In-ta geol nauk AN USSR. Ser. geomef. i
chetvertichn. geol. 1957, vyp. 1, 68-79.

Abstract: Features of mineralogical composition of loess varieties within the Ukraine crystalline material are described. The minerals most characteristic for loess varieties of this region are: hematite, magnetite, apatite, topaz, andalusite, garnet, pyroxenes, amphiboles, epidote and glaucanite. The

Card : 1/3

J-6

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63022

presence of these minerals in loess testifies to their genetic connection with the underlying basic rocks. The mineralogical and mechanical composition of the sandy fractions of loess of various regions of the UkSSR differs, permitting the author to project a diagram of mineralogical provinces of loess and loess-like varieties of the UkSSR. Mineral soils found in deposits of loess-like varieties do not differ from loess in basic terrigenous minerals, indicating a periodic deceleration of the process of sedimentary accumulation. The similarity between the composition of the sandy fractions of the loess and the sands of the basic rocks is also pointed

Card : 2/3

Country : USSR

J

Category: Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63022

out. The author comes to a conclusion about the
water mode of formation of loess in the UkSSR. --
F. I. Shcherbak:

Card : 3/3

J-7

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411710017-9"

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Distribution of minerals of the diathene group in Quaternary
sediments in the northwestern part of the Ukrainian crystalline
shield. Min.sbor. no.11:348-351 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR, Kiev.
(Dnieper Valley--Kyanite)

DYADCHENKO, M.G.
VEKLICH, M.F. [Veklych, M.F.]; ~~DYADCHENKO~~, M.G. [Dladchenko, M.H.];
ZAMORIY, P.K. [Zamoryi, P.K.]; ROMODANOVA, A.P.; KHATUNTSEVA, A.Ya.
[Khatuntseva, A.IA.]

Principal characteristics of the geology of Ukrainian placers.
Geol. zhur. 17 no.3:40-47 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Ukraine--Ore deposits)

SOV-21-58-4-22/29

AUTHOR: Dyadchenko, M.G.

TITLE: On the Characteristics of the Ilmenite From the Alluvial Deposits of the Sob' River, a Left Affluent of the South Bug River (K kharakteristike il'menita iz allyuvial'nykh otlozheniy reki Sobi, levogo pritoka reki Yuzhnogo Buga)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp 445-447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ilmenite is very widespread in the alluvial deposits and in the kaolin erosional crust of the Sob' river basin crystalline rocks which according to M.M. Ivantishin's data are represented by a series of charnockite rocks. As the chemical analysis performed in the Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR by P.P. Makhovka and B.V. Mirskaya shows, this ilmenite is characterized by a high TiO_2 content, from 52.77 to 62.25%, and relatively low contents of FeO, from 29.45 to 36.68, and Fe_2O_3 , from 1.41 to 12.73%. Its content in the rocks varies from a few grams to 50 kg per one cubic meter of the rocks. According to spectral analysis data of ilmenite samples performed in the laboratory of the Institute of Geological Sciences, they contain a few fractions of per

Card 1/2

SOV-21-58-4-22/29

On the Characteristics of the Ilmenite From the Alluvial Deposits of the Sob' River, a Left Affluent of the South Bug River

cent of Ni, Co, Cr, Cu, Pb, Nb, etc. A study of its chemical composition and of the degree of its change, in particular under hypergenic conditions, makes it possible to single out the areas of deposits with a higher quality of the titanium ore.

There are 1 table and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 German and 1 Portuguese.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED:

By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED:

July 18, 1957

NOTE:

Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Rock--Chemical analysis 2. Minerals--Sources 3. Titanium ores--Sources 4. Spectrographic analysis--Applications

Card 2/2

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Minerals in Quaternary deposits of the basin of the Zheltaya River,
left tributary of the Ingulets River (Dnepropetrovsk Province), Vop,
min.osad.obr. 5:160-173 ' 58, (MIRA 12:3)
(Zheltaya Valley--Mineralogy)

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Distribution of minerals of the disthene group in Quaternary deposits
of the northwestern part of the Ukrainian crystalline shield. Vop.

min.osad.obr. 5:211-215 ' 58.
(Ukraine--Kyanite)

(MIRA 12:3)

DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.]

Characteristics of the almandine garnets of the Sob River basin.
Dop. AN URSR no.6:672-673 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN USSR
N.P. Semenenko [M.P. Semenenko]
(Sob Valley--Garnets)

AUTHOR: Dyadchenko, M.G. SOV-21-58-8-20/27

TITLE: On the Mineralogy of Sedimentary Deposits and the Weathering Crust of Crystalline Rocks in the Area Between the Rivers Irsha and Trostyanitsa in the Zhitomir Oblast (K mineralogii osadochnykh otlozheniy i kory vyvetrivaniya kristallicheskikh porod mezhdurech'ya Irsha - Trostyanitsa v Zhitomirskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp 879-882 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigated mineral composition of sedimentary deposits in the area between the Irsha and Trostyanitsa during 1953 - 1955. The main sources of investigation were concentrates obtained from the Western Ukrainian expedition of the Geologico-Prospecting Trust No 1 of the USSR Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. About 60 minerals were discovered in these concentrates. The mineralogical composition of the concentrates from sedimentary rocks differing in age and genesis, as well as those of the weathering crust of crystalline rocks, are very close to each other. This indicates a local source of supply: the rocks of the Korosten' intrusive complex. The regional distribution of ilmenite in all sedimentary rocks of the district indicates their direct genetic relation with the

Card 1/2

SOV-21-58-8-20/27

- . On the Mineralogy of Sedimentary Deposits and the Weathering Crust of Crystalline Rocks in the Area Between the Rivers Irsha and Trostyanitsa in the Zhitomir Oblast

basic series of rocks of this complex.
There is 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Minerals--Properties 3. Geological time
--Determination

Card 2/2

SOV/21-58-10-14/27

AUTHORS: Dyadchenko, M.G. and Kudykin, A.G.

TITLE: On the Characteristics of Garnets from the Lower Tereblya Basin of the Transcarpathian Region (K kharakteristike grana-
nata basseyna nizhnego techeniya reki Terebli Zakarpatskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10,
pp 1087 - 1090 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The geology of the Transcarpathian region has been studied by many Soviet geologists such as A.A. Bogdanov, V.G. Bondarchuk, O.S. Vyalov, M.M. Zhukov, Ye.K. Lazarenko, V.I. Slavin, V.S. Sobolev, L.G. Tkachuk, and others [Ref 1 through 10]. One of the authors studied the geological structure of the Tereblya river basin of the Transcarpathian region during 1955 to 1956. Considerable quantities of garnets were discovered in the course of studying the mineralogical composition of the microsections of Quaternary alluvial

Card 1/3

SOV/21-58-10-14/27

On the Characteristics of Garnets from the Lower Tereblya Basin of the Transcarpathian Region

deposits from the lower Tereblya basin. The investigated garnets are almandine by their predominant component; genetically, they should be connected with the local garnetochlorito-muscovite schists. By the almandine component content, they are close to the garnet from the Transcarpathian dacites. The chemical analysis of the garnets was performed by analyst Ye.V. Romanishina, and the crystallochemical formulas of them were determined by V.S. Sobolev's [Ref 13] method. The compositions of the garnets from the regions of the Ukrainian crystalline shield and Transcarpathian region are dissimilar and connected genetically with the rocks in which they were formed. A comparative study of the composition of the garnets can be used to

Card 2/3

SOV/21-58-10-14/27

On the Characteristics of Garnets from the Lower Tereblya Basin of the Transcarpathian Region

elucidate the conditions of rock formation and to divide them into separate genetic complexes. There are 2 tables and 18 references 17 of which are Soviet and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: May 15,,1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Geology--USSR 2. Earth--Configuration 3. Minerals--Determination 4. Rock--Properties

Card 3/3

DYADCHENKO, M.G.; KHATUNTSEVA, A.Ya.

Titanomagnetites and magnetic ilmenites from sedimentary sediments and the weathering crust in contact zones of basic massifs in the Korosten' complex. Min.sbor. no.12: 424-428 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR, Kiev.
(Korosten' region--Titanomagnetite)
(Korosten' region--Ilmenite)

DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.]

Mineralogy of Quaternary sediments and of the weathering surface
of crystalline rocks in the upper Teterov Basin. Geol. zhur. 18
no. 2:40-48 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Teterov Valley--Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

GOLOVASHCHUK, S.I. [Holovashchuk, S.I.]; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.L. [Sokolovs'kiy, I.L.]; BONDARCHUK, V.G. [Bondarchuk, V.H.], akademik, etv.red.; DYATKOVSKAYA, N.P. [Dziatkivs'ka, N.P.], red.-leksikograf; BABINETS, A.E. [Babynets', A.E.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchanko, M.H.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O.K., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; NOVIK, K.O., red.; PISKORS'KA, O.K., red.; SOROCHAN, O.A., red.; USENKO, I.S., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHUL'GA, P.L. [Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor teol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHTUL'MAN, I.F., red.izd-va; BUNII, R.O., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Ukrainian geological dictionary: 19000 words] Russko-ukrainskii geologicheskii slovar'. 19000 terminov. Sost.S.M. Golovashchuk i I.L.Sokolovskii. Kyiv, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1959. 280 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. 2. AN USSR (for Bondarchuk).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Novik).
(Geology--Dictionaries)
(Ukrainian language--Dictionaries--Russian language)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Ukrainian language)

DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, H.M.]

Mineralogy of Quaternary sediments and the weathering crust of crystalline rocks in the western Dnieper Valley and the Bug Valley. Dop.AN URSR no.1:82-86 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].
(Dnieper Valley--Mineralogy) (Bug Valley--Mineralogy)

DYADCHENKO, M.G.

Characteristics of spinel from alluvial deposits and the weathering crust of crystalline rocks of the middle Dnieper and Bug Valleys. Dop.AN URSR no.4:513-516 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].
(Ukraine--Spinels)

DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.]

Occurrence of corundum in alluvial sediments and the weathering crust of crystalline rocks in the basins of the Teterav, Ros', and Southern Bug Rivers. Dop. AN URSS no. 6:821-824 '60.

(NIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P. Semenenko [M.P. Semenenko].
(Ukraine--Corundum)

~~DYADCHENKO~~, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.]

Characteristics of native elements and sulfides in alluvial sediments
and the regolith of crystalline rocks of the middle Dnieper and
Bug Rivers. Dop.AN URSR no.7:936-939 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P. Semenenko].
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